STATISTICS

OF

THE DISTRICTS OF SARUN

consisting of

SIRCAR SARUN, & Chumparun

BY

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OFFICIATING REVENUE SURVEYOR.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF DISTRICT SARUN.

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs.	No. of Estates by survey.	Total Area by survey in British Acres.			Square Miles.	Government Jumma or Annual Land Rent.			Rate of Assessment per Acre on total Area.			Number of Houses as per Magistrate's Report.		
													Pucka.	Kutcha.	Total.
			Acres.	*R.*	*P.*		*Rupees.*	*As.*	*Pie.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*Pie.*			
	DISTRICT SARUN.														
	Sircar Sarun, ...	4762	1672114	2	06	2612.62	1234388	9	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	11	$9\frac{7}{10}$			
1	Manghee, ...	68	30906	3	18	48.29	32992	10	$7\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	1			13945
2	Cheerand, ...	71	27051	3	39	42.27	33129	11	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$			4383
3	Kusmur,.....	149	74219	1	24	115.95	101650	12	$4\frac{3}{4}$	1	5	$10\frac{9}{10}$			13123
4	Shahpoor Muneer, ...	1	1284	1	32	2.00	3730	3	1	2	14	$5\frac{9}{10}$			35
5	Mukeer,.....	275	75761	1	29	118.37	49007	6	$2\frac{3}{4}$	0	10	$4\frac{9}{10}$			6891
6	Goa, ...	698	241676	0	17	377.62	183190	15	8	0	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$			28969
7	Ball, ...	676	249200	3	33	389.37	242682	12	6	0	15	$6\frac{6}{10}$			46939
8	Nurhun,.....	83	29909	1	22	46.73	29176	4	$0\frac{1}{4}$	0	15	$7\frac{5}{10}$			4069
9	Burree, ...	241	105506	3	14	164.86	78518	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	$10\frac{9}{10}$			16629
10	Murhul, ...	157	65109	2	35	101.74	36598	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	$11\frac{9}{10}$			1888
11	Dungsee, ...	108	59003	2	06	92.19	34388	7	$8\frac{1}{4}$	0	9	$3\frac{3}{4}$			*Assumed.* 2263
12	Seepah, ...	195	74471	2	18	116.36	46180	4	10	0	9	$11\frac{1}{10}$			*Assumed.* 3356
13	Kuleeanpoor Kooaree,	992	270003	3	31	421.88	117030	5	$9\frac{3}{4}$	0	6	$11\frac{9}{10}$			*Assumed.* 47684
14	Puckluk,.....	195	76636	2	24	119.74	45757	14	$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	9	$6\frac{6}{10}$			12889
15	Bara, ...	360	133481	3	26	208.56	93801	4	2	0	11	$2\frac{9}{10}$			27912
16	Andur, ...	216	74537	2	18	116.46	64321	13	$6\frac{1}{4}$	0	13	$9\frac{7}{10}$			9254
17	Chowbareh, ...	277	83352	0	20	130.23	42231	4	$0\frac{1}{4}$	0	8	$1\frac{5}{10}$			9992

A. WYATT,
Officiating Revenue Surveyor.

NOTES

ON

THE DISTRICTS OF SARUN

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SIRCAR SARUN. & Chumparun

DISTRICT SARUN.

THE District of Sarun is one of the largest divisions of the Province of Behar, situated between the parallels of 25½° and 27½° North latitude, and between the 84° and 85½° of East longitude. It is bounded on the North by the Nipaul Territory, on the South by the rivers Gogra and Ganges, which form a natural boundary with the districts of Ghazeepoor, Shahabad and Patna, on the East by the district of Tirhoot, and on the West partly by the Gunduck river, which forms a natural boundary, with Raj Bootwul, of the Nipaul Territory, and by the Goruckpoor District. It is divided into two grand divisions, viz., *Sircar Sarun* and *Sircar Chumparun.* Formerly the main channel of the Gunduck river formed a natural boundary between the two Sircars, as well as between the adjacent districts: this rule still obtains from mouza Kesurea (where there is a Police Chowkee, or outpost of Thannah Kulianpoor) to Hajeepoor, where it runs into the Ganges; but from Kesurea upward, as far as the Bootwul Raj, the course of the river is very arbitrary, and of such an unsettled character, that large portions of land are annually transferred, on either side, by their being cut away during the rains, when the river suddenly becomes swollen and carries every thing before it, destroying boundaries of villages and frequently the sites of those near its banks; hence numerous disputes arose between the landed proprietors, ending constantly in civil actions. With a view to putting a stop to such manifest inconvenience, the rule of "*dhar-dhoora*" (or division by main-stream) has been superceded by the laying down of specific boundary marks by the Civil Superintendent, so that even, in the event of these being destroyed, their original sites can be easily ascertained by a reference to the professional survey maps. This district having been settled in perpetuity prior to the survey, the geographical details and boundaries of villages only have been professionally surveyed; while the Khusrah or detailed measurement has been partially made, of only the interlaced muhals, wherever required by the Civil Superintendent.

~~DISTRICT~~ SIRCAR SARUN.

SIRCAR SARUN consists of seventeen Pergunnahs, or local subdivisions, with a superficial area of 16,72,114½ British statute acres, or 2,612¾ square miles. The country is almost an entire level, and is intersected by the following nuddies or streams, besides tributaries which run in a South-Easterly direction, taking their rise generally within the district, and falling into the Gogra and Ganges rivers, viz., the Muhee, Gundukkee, Gungree, Dheemmejee, Soondee or Daha and Jhuruhee. These are navigable during the rains for boats of two to three or four hundred maunds' tonnage, while the little Gunduck and Khunooa nuddees skirt Sircar Sarun to the West, adjoining the Goruckpoor District, the Gunduck to the East, dividing it from district Tirhoot, and the Gogra and Ganges rivers to the South, forming a natural boundary with the districts of Azimgurh, Ghazeepoor, Shahabad and Patna. The Gunduck river is "*bounded*" on both sides, at an average distance of a quarter of a mile from each bank, this precaution being considered necessary for the safety of the crops of estates lying in the country through which this river runs.

The bund is kept up at the Government expense, and is under the charge of the Executive Officer of the Dinapoor Division, Department of Public Works. Notwithstanding, however, the attention bestowed upon it, such is the impetuosity of the river during the rains, that the bund is occasionally carried away in some places, when the water spreads over an immense tract of country, carrying ruin and desolation in its progress, until relief is afforded by the surplus water being carried off by the agency of various nuddees and nullahs.

Irrigation is partially practised from pucka and kutcha wells and ponds, by the ordinary mode of the lever and bucket, almost exclusively for the poppy cultivation and garden lands. The classifications of soil are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulooa, Rehar, Oosur and Bhat or alluvion. The harvests are Bhudooee, Khureef, and Rubbee: and the productions are sugar-cane, wheat, barley, poppy, indigo, urhur, maash, paddy, gram, maize, vetches and peas, and various species of edible roots. The largest exports, however, consist of saltpetre, opium and indigo, the first of these three being shipped in large quantities at Godna or Revilgunj, commanding the first prices in the Calcutta and other markets. The Ferry Fund Committee have entire charge of the high roads through the district, and principally apply themselves to the construction and repair of those leading to Tirhoot, Sonepore, Patna and Revilgunj.

There are other roads in tolerable repair, leading to Arra, Ghazeepoor, Goruckpoor, Bettiah, Moteeharee, and other minor places. At Sonepore (which is situated at the conflux of the Ganges and Gunduck rivers) a large fair is annually held, during the month of "*Kartic*," when numbers of horses, elephants and cattle are brought for sale. At this period races are held, there being an excellent race-course and stand. Chupra is the capital of District Sarun, where a Judge, Collector, Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent and other subordinate Judicial and Revenue Officers are located. There are four Moonsiffs stationed, respectively, at Chupra, Pursa, Sewan and Moteeharee; the last in Sircar Chumparun. There are eleven Thannahs, with seven subordinate outposts attached to them. No correct census has been taken of the population, or number of houses; it is therefore impossible to give any accurate return. In the year 1843 however, a rough calculation of a portion of the district was made by Mr. Wilkins, the details of which will be found in the Pergunnah statements. These must, however, be received with much caution, though I may state, that the Hindoo population is much in excess of the Mahomedan, say, as twelve to one: and taking a proportionate number of houses, for the three Pergunnahs not furnished by the Magistrate, the total would be

2,50,221 houses; and assuming (5½) five and a half individuals per house, the population of Sircar Sarun would amount to 1,376,215, giving an average of 526·73 souls per square mile. But this average appears to be far beyond the probable amount, when compared with the statistical returns of other districts. I would, therefore, allow about one-third or 90,000 houses for occupation by cattle, granaries, &c., and take 1,60,221 houses for the inhabitants, and assuming 4 individuals per house, the population of Sircar Sarun would come to 6,40,884, and give an average of 245·3 souls per square mile.

In Sircar Sarun 1,256 estates have been measured by Khusrah, shewing an area of 6,06,447 British statute acres, or 947·57 square miles. The local beegah measure fluctuates from 5½ "haths to 8 haths luggee," the length of a hath or cubit being 18 inches: viz.,

Lineal Measure.			Square Measure.
Size of a "luggee" or 20th part of a beegah side in "haths" or cubits.	Length of a "jureeb" or beegah side in		In English Yards.
	Feet.	*English Yards.*	
5½	165	55	3,025
6	180	60	3,600
7½	225	75	5,625
8	240	80	6,400
6½	195	65	4,225

PERGUNNAH MANGHEE.

Pergunnah Manghee is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Ball, on the South by the rivers Gogra and Ganges, which form a natural boundary with Tuppeh Doabeh, District Ghazeepoor, and Pergunnah Arra, District Shahabad, on the East by Pergunnah Cherand, and on the West by Pergunnah Nurhun. The Soondee or Daha nuddee skirts the Western boundary of this subdivision, where it is navigable during the rains for small boats of not more than four hundred maunds. There are two ferries on the Ganges, on the road to Arra, from Chupra and Revilgunj, and two ferries near Doomaeegurh on the Gogra. The principal roads are from Chupra to Arra, Ghazeepoor, Goruckpoor, Bettia, Moozufferpoor, Hajeepoor, Patna and Dinapoor. Irrigation is partially practised with the lever and bucket from pucka and kutcha wells and ponds, for poppy, vegetables and sometimes for wheat and barley, cultivated in parcels of land in the suburbs of the town. The principal soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulwa and Bhat or alluvion; and the principal crops, kodou, jowar, maash, potatoes of various kinds, wheat, barley, sugar-cane, peas, indigo and poppy. The well known town of Chupra, situated within this Pergunnah, is the chief place of importance. It is the civil station of a Judge, Collector, Magistrate, and Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, with their subordinate Judicial and Revenue Officers. The commercial town of Godna or Revilgunj is the next in importance, situate at the confluence of the rivers Gogra or Dehwa and the Ganges, where a fair is held twice a year, in the months of Kartic and Chyte. In addition to a Sudder Thannah in Chupra, there is a Thannah in Manghee Khas, where a market is held twice a week, and a Police Chokee is stationed in the village of Goolurbuga. The village of Doomaeegurh is a

celebrated wood-mart, where timber, in large quantities, is deposited from the wood rafts of Goruckpoor, and here boats are built from one to twenty-five hundred maunds in tonnage. Revilgunj is a great mart for saltpetre and grain of every description, which are imported from the interior, as well as from adjoining districts for shipment to Patna in the East, and Ghazeepoor, Benares and Mirzapoor in the North-West. The Godna or Revilgunj saltpetre is well known, as being the finest mark in Calcutta; and, from its purity and fine crystal, commands the best prices procurable for that staple. In the town of Chupra there are several Native Agency Houses, the principal being those of Bunwaree Lol, Bugwan Doss and Ujodea Persaud. Large quantities of cotton, Cashmere shawls, and Benares brocades, &c. are imported from the North-West for shipment to Calcutta; while English goods, such as woollens, cottons, chintzes, &c. are brought up from the Eastward for the Chupra market, and the interior of the district. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah consist of 3,025, 3,600 and 6,400 square yards. This Pergunnah is highly cultivated; and there are no large tracts of waste or grass. The population is extensive.

PERGUNNAH CHERAND.

Pergunnah Cherand is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Ball, on the South by Pergunnahs Arra and Barehgawan, District Shahabad, with which the river Ganges forms a natural boundary, on the East by Pergunnah Kusmur, and on the West by Pergunnah Manghee. There are three distinct detached portions of Pergunnah Kusmur, situated within this subdivision, while a detached portion of Pergunnah Cherand is situate in Pergunnah Kusmur. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulooa and Bhat or alluvion: and the crops are kodou, jowar, murooa, paddy, soothnee and potatoes, maash, wheat, barley, mussoor, sugar-cane, poppy and indigo. Irrigation is partially practised from wells and ponds with the lever and bucket, only for the cultivation of poppy and vegetables.

The old town of Cherand is the chief place, where there is an ordinary bazaar; and in the villages of Gooldungunj or Gooltingunj, (properly Goldinggunj) Kulpoora and Tilpah, there are likewise bazaars. The Police Thannah is located in Goldinggunj, and a Police Chokee in the village of Doomree. There is a ferry on the Ganges, at Singahee Ghat near Doreegunge, on the road to Dinapore. The high road from Chupra to Sonepoor and Hajeepoor passes through this Pergunnah. The beegahs in use consist of 3,025 and 5,625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated and highly cultivated. There is a little waste, and sand along the Deareh or lowlands adjoining the Ganges.

PERGUNNAH KUSMUR.

Pergunnah Kusmur is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Ball, Goa and Mukeer, on the South by the river Ganges, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnah Barehgawan, District Shahabad, and Pergunnahs Munneer, Phoolwaree and Azimabad, District Patna, the small Pergunnah of Shahpoor Munneer intervening to the South-West, on the East by the river Gunduck, which is a natural boundary with Pergunnah Hajeepoor, District Tirhoot, on the West by Pergunnahs Cherand and Ball. There are three detached portions of this subdivision in Pergunnah Cherand; and a small portion of the latter Pergunnah within Pergunnah Kusmur. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar,

Bulwa and Bhat or alluvion, and the principal crops, jowar, murooa, paddy, cheena, wheat, barley, peas, mussoor, opium and indigo. In the "Dearehs" or chur lands, irrigation is not needed from the moisture of the alluvial soil; and in the high lands, it is slightly resorted to by means of the lever and bucket, for the "Koerar" or vegetable lands and poppy. The principal villages are Digwareh, Amee and Sonepoor Adum. At the first village is a Thannah of that name, and a market is held twice a week; in the second, is the "Usthan" or shrine of "*Umka Bhuwanee*" and the third is well known for the annual fair and races held in the month of "*Kartick*" or November. In the village of Sonepoor is the celebrated shrine of "Aurrehurnath Mahadeo," at the confluence of the Ganges and Gunduck rivers; and the annual fair is both a resort for devout pilgrims and merchants and traders of every description. Numerous horses, elephants and cattle, merchandise, &c., are brought from all parts of the country for sale, meeting ready purchasers. The high road from Chupra to Sonepoor and Hajeepoor passes through this Pergunnah. There is a ferry at Sherepoor Ghat, immediately opposite the conflux of the Sone with the Ganges, and three other ferries on the Ganges at Dawoodpoor, Secunderpoor and Puhliza Ghats, on the roads to Dinapoor, Deegah and Patna; besides two ferries on the Gunduck, at the Hajeepoor and Shekarpoor Ghats. Part of the Government bund runs along the right bank of the Gunduck through this Pergunnah, and it is annually repaired by the Executive Officer of the Dinapoor Division. The Muhee nuddee intersects this Pergunnah, and is navigable throughout the year for boats of not more than 600 maunds' tonnage, except during the rains, when boats of all sizes pass up a considerable way. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah consist of 3025, 3600 and 5625 square yards. This is a well-populated Pergunnah, and under a high state of cultivation. The Deareh, or lowlands adjoining the Ganges and Gunduck rivers, are subject to inundation during the rains, but are highly cultivated with the Rubbee crops.

PERGUNNAH SHAPOOR MUNEER.

Pergunnah Shapoor Muneer is a very small subdivision of Sircar Sarun, consisting of only one village, which formerly belonged to Pergunnah Muneer of District Patna. This small Pergunnah is surrounded on three sides by Pergunnah Kusmur, and to the South-West, the Ganges is a natural boundary with Pergunnah Barehgawan, District Shahabad. The soils are Dorus and Bhat or alluvion, and the principal crops are wheat, barley, peas, murooa and mukka. Irrigation is not practised. The Ganges river is gradually encroaching on, and cutting away this small Pergunnah. There is a Police Chokee stationed at Lalbegwa Ghat, where there is a ferry on the Ganges, on the road to Dinapoor. The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 3025 square yards.

PERGUNNAH MUKEER.

Pergunnah Mukeer is bounded on the North and East by the Gunduck river, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnah Ruttee, Chuckley Gorjowl, Pergunnah Bisareh, and Pergunnah Hajeepoor, District Tirhoot, on the south by Pergunnahs Goa and Kusmur, and on the West by Pergunnah Goa. There is a detached portion of Pergunnah Goa situate between the Gunduck river and this subdivision. The soil is chiefly

Muttyar and a little Dorus and Bhat. The productions are kodou, paddy, maash, moong, mothee, wheat, barley, mussoor, gram, peas and a little indigo and poppy. Irrigation is not practised, except in very dry seasons, for the poppy cultivation. The principal village is Pursa, where a Moonsiff is located, as well as a Police Thannah. Mowzahs Pursa Umnowr and Mukeer Khas have large bazaars. The high roads from Chupra to Mozufferpoor passes through this Pergunnah *viâ* Mukeer Khas, and Reyway Ghat on the Gunduck where there is a ferry and another ferry at Barwar Ghat on the Gunduck. The Boodee nuddee intersects this Pergunnah, which is not navigable. The Government bund on the right bank of the Gunduck, passes along the entire extent of the North-Eastern boundary of this Pergunnah. The beegahs in use consist of 3600 and 5625 square yards.

About one-fifth of this Pergunnah is waste, growing grass for thatching, which yields a handsome return to the proprietors by sale at Patna.

PERGUNNAH GOA.

Pergunnah Goa is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Burree and Murhul, on the South by Pergunnahs Ball and Kusmur, on the East by Pergunnah Mukeer and the Gunduck river, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnahs Ruttee and Gudehsur, District Tirhoot, on the West by Pergunnahs Ball and Burree.

The Gungree and Kuthar nuddees intersect this Pergunnah, and uniting near the Eastern verge of this subdivision, becomes the Muhee nuddee, flowing in a South-Easterly direction, till it reaches the triple junction point of Pergunnahs Goa, Ball and Kusmur, and eventually running into the Ganges near the celebrated Sonepoor Temple: and the Dhumeyee and Gundukkee nuddees to the West and South, form in part a natural boundary with Pergunnah Ball. A detached portion of this Pergunnah is situate between the river Gunduck and Pergunnah Mukeer, a second portion is within the limits of Pergunnah Ball, and a third portion between Pergunnahs Ball and Burree. The high roads from Chupra to Moozufferpoor and Moteeharee pass through this Pergunnah; besides other cart roads, leading to the adjacent villages of note. The Government bund on the right bank of the Gunduck passes along the North-Eastern boundary of this subdivision, and there are two ferries on this river at Sohansee Ghat and Molnapoor Ghat, the former on the road to Kurnowl and Myhsee. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar and Bullooa, and the principal crops are paddy, potatoes, yams, wheat, barley, peas, gram, poppy, indigo and sugar-cane. Irrigation is partially practised from kutcha wells and ponds, by means of the lever and bucket for poppy and vegetable lands. The principal villages are Mushruck, Mirzapoor and Bhindee, where there are large bazaars, and markets are held twice a week. The Police Thannah of Futtehpoor is located in the village of Mushruck, and a Police Chokee in the village of Rypoora. The Seetulpoor indigo factory is situated within the village of that name, in this Pergunnah. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah consist of 3025, 3600 and 5625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated, and is in a high state of cultivation.

PERGUNNAH BALL.

PERGUNNAH BALL is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Bara, Barree and Goa, on the South by Pergunnahs Nurhun, Manghee, Cherand and Kusmur, the river Gogra just touching a portion of Pergunnah Khurreed, District Ghazeepoor, on the East by Pergunnahs Kusmur and Goa, and on the West by Pergunnahs Andar and Bara. There is a detached portion of this subdivision in Pergunnah Nurhun; and a portion of Goa, and one of Andar, are situated within this Pergunnah. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar and Bullooa, and the principal crops are jowar, kodou, murooa, sawan, paddy, mukka, potatoes, yams, maash, wheat, barley, mussoor, peas, urhur, poppy, indigo and sugar-cane. Irrigation is moderately practised from kutcha wells and ponds with the lever and bucket, for all poppy and vegetable lands, and sometimes for wheat and barley. The villages of note are Pursa and Chynepoor Bugowra, inhabited by the "Bhoonyar" baboos, who formerly exercised great influence over the inhabitants of this Pergunnah. There are large bazaars in both these villages, and markets are held twice a week. The Police Thannah of Tajpoor is located in the village of that name, and a Police Chokee is situated in Maharajgunj of this Pergunnah. The indigo factories of Tajpoor and Arooa are located within this subdivision. The Gundukkee nuddee skirts the North-Eastern boundary with Pergunnah Goa, and the Daha nuddee the South-Western boundary along Pergunnah Nurhun; the latter stream is navigable during the rains for boats of 500 maunds' tonnage. The high roads from Chupra to Moozufferpoor, Moteeharee, Bettiah, Goruckpoor and Ghazeepoor pass through this Pergunnah. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah are 3025, 3600 and 5625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated, and almost the whole of the lands are brought under tillage.

PERGUNNAH NURHUN.

PERGUNNAH NURHUN is in two distinct portions, lying East and West of each other, with a neck of Pergunnah Ball between. It is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Andar and Ball, on the South by the river Gogra, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnah Khureed, District Ghazeepoor, on the East by Pergunnah Manghee and Tuppeh Doabeh, District Ghazeepoor, on the West by Pergunnah Andar. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bullooa and Bhat or alluvion, and the principal crops are kodou, jowar, paddy, potatoes, wheat, barley, peas, mussoor, poppy and indigo. Irrigation is not practised. The villages of note are Rughoonauthpoor and Gubhror, where there are small bazaars and markets held twice a week. A portion of Pergunnah Ball is situated within the limits of the Western portion of Pergunnah Nurhun; and the high road from Chupra to Ghazeepoor and Goruckpoor *viâ* Durowlee (in Pergunnah Chowbareh) passes through this subdivision. There are three ferries on the Gogra river at Nurhun Ghat, Gubhrar Ghat and Seeswun Ghat. The Daha nuddee skirts the North-Eastern boundary of the Eastern portion of this subdivision adjoining Pergunnah Ball, and is navigable during the rains for boats of 500 maunds' tonnage. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah are 3600 and 5625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated, and the state of cultivation is like that of Kusmur, with lowlands to the South, subject to inundations during the rains.

PERGUNNAH BURREE.

PERGUNNAH BURREE is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Dungsee and Murhul, on the South by Pergunnahs Ball and Goa, on the East by Pergunnahs Goa and Murhul, and on the West by Pergunnah Bara. The Dhumeyee nuddee intersects this Pergunnah, while the Gundukkee nuddee forms a natural boundary for the greatest part, with Pergunnah Bara. The soils are Dorus and Muttyar, and the productions are jowar, kodou, paddy, murooa, maash, wheat, barley, mussoor, potatoes, sugar-cane and poppy. The high road from Chupra to Bettiah passes through this Pergunnah. There are no Police Thannahs or Chokees located within this subdivision, which is within the Police jurisdiction of Thannahs Sewan, Tajpoor and Futtehpoor. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah consist of 3600 and 5625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated, and in a high state of cultivation.

PERGUNNAH MURHUL.

PERGUNNAH MURHUL is bounded on the North by the Gunduck river, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnah Mujhowa, Sircar Chumparun, on the South by Pergunnahs Burree and Goa, on the East by the Gunduck river, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnah Gudehsur, District Tirhoot, and on the West by Pergunnah Dungsee. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bullooa and Bhat or alluvion, and the productions are jowar, kodou, sawan, paddy, maash, wheat, barley, urhur, mussoor, peas, potatoes, and a little sugar-cane and poppy. Irrigation is not practised. The villages of note are Salehpoor and Shekhpoora, where there are large bazaars, and markets are held twice a week. There are no Police Thannahs or Chokees located within this subdivision, but it is within the jurisdiction of Thannah Futtehpoor in Pergunnah Goa. The Government bund passes near the Northern boundary along the Gunduck river, and the high roads, from Chupra to Moteeharee and Sungrampoor in Chumparun, pass through this subdivision. There are four ferries on the Gunduck, at Salehpoor, Doomureea, Pukree and Sutter Ghats. The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated. About one-fourth of the lands are subject to inundation by the Gunduck, but there is very little waste.

PERGUNNAH DUNGSEE.

PERGUNNAH DUNGSEE is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Mujhowa, Sircar Chumparun, the Gunduck river forming a natural boundary about half-way, on the South by Pergunnah Burree, on the East by Pergunnah Murhul, and on the West by Pergunnah Seepah. The Dhumeyee nuddee intersects this subdivision, and the Gunduck skirts it on the South-West, neither of these streams are navigable. The high road from Chupra to Bettiah *viâ* Gobindgunj passes through this Pergunnah, and the Government bund at a considerable distance to the South of the Gunduck river. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bullooa and Bhat, and the productions are jowar, kodou, sawan, paddy, maash, wheat, barley, peas, potatoes and poppy. Irrigation is not practised. The villages of note are Manjha and Buturduh, where markets are held twice a week, and at the latter

place a Police Thannah is stationed. There are two ferries on the Gunduck at Bughwar or Gobindgunj and at Suleympoor Ghats. The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards. The population and state of cultivation are precisely similar to those of Pergunnah Murhul.

PERGUNNAH SEEPAH.

Pergunnah Seepah is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Mujhowa, Sircar Chumparun, on the South by Pergunnah Bara, on the East by Pergunnah Dungsee, and on the West by Pergunnah Kuleeanpoor Kooaree.

The Gundukkee river intersects this Pergunnah, and a tolerable road passes through it from Thannah Butturdah to Burragaon and Hooseypoor.

The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulloa and Bhat or alluvion, and the chief productions are jowar, kodou, maash, mothee, wheat, barley, peas, sugar-cane, poppy and indigo. Irrigation is not practised.

There are no Thannahs or Police Chokees located within this Pergunnah, but it is within the Police jurisdiction of Butturdah and Burragaon. The chief villages of note are Gopalgunj, where there is a large bazaar, and a market is held twice a week, and the village of Thaweh, which is the hunting seat of the Huthooa Rajah, and there is a Hindoo temple where a fair is held twice a year during the months of Kooar and Cheyte. The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards. About one-third of this Pergunnah is Deareh or lowlands, subject to inundation by the Gunduck. The population is rather scanty, compared to other Pergunnahs, and about one-fourth is sand, jhow-jungle and waste.

PERGUNNAH KULEEANPOOR KOOAREE.

Pergunnah Kuleeanpoor Kooaree is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Sidhwa Jobhenah, District Goruckpoor, and Pergunnah Mujhowa, Sircar Chumparun, on the South by Pergunnah Suleympoor Mujhowlee, District Goruckpoor, a detached portion of Pergunnah Chowbara, and Pergunnah Puchluk, on the East by Pergunnah Seepah, and on the West by Pergunnahs Suleympoor Mujhowlee and Sidhwa Jobhenah, District Goruckpoor. A detached portion of Pergunnah Puchluk is situated within this subdivision.

This soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulloa, Bhat, Rehar and Oosur, and the productions are murooa, kodou, jowar, maash, paddy, wheat, barley, peas, mussoor, gram, sugar-cane, poppy, indigo, various kinds of potatoes, ginger and turmeric. Irrigation is but little practised, and only for poppy and vegetables, from kutcha wells by means of the lever and buckets. The places of note are, Hooseypoor, where the ruins of an old Fort are to be seen, Burragaon, Buthooa, and Bhageeputtee, where there are bazaars, and markets held twice a week. The well-known village of Meergunj is likewise situated in this Pergunnah, where there is an opium receiving godown, and a large bazaar, and a market is daily held. The Police Thannah is located in Burragaon, and a Police Chokee at Hooseypoor. The Jhuruhee nuddee intersects this Pergunnah, and the Khunooa nuddee skirts the Western boundary adjoining the Goruckpoor District. There is a good cart road, much frequented, passing from Allygunj Sewan *viâ* Meergunj,

Burragaon and Buthooa, to Goruckpoor. This Pergunnah and Seepah form the chief part of the zumeendaree of Muharajah Chutterdaree Sahee Buhadoor, the Rajah of *Hooseypoor*, residing at *Huthooa*, in Pergunnah Puchluk, *vide* remarks on that Pergunnah. Although his lands are at a higher rate of assessment than those of his powerful and more wealthy neighbour, the Rajah of Bettiah, yet from the circumstance of the property having long remained under the management of the Court of Wards during the minority of the present owner, he entered upon the enjoyment of his estates with some degree of affluence. Having no incumbrances on his property, and having been carefully brought up under the protection of the British Government, he is in better circumstances than any of his contemporaries, holding larger domains.

At Burragaon are to be traced the ruins of a Military Cantonment, where a Regiment of Native Infantry was formerly stationed, the post being abandoned shortly after the Goruckpoor District was ceded to the British by the Nuwab Vuzeer of Oudh.

The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards.

This is a well populated Pergunnah. It is in a high state of cultivation, except in the Dearch lands adjoining the Gunduck river where there are considerable tracts of waste, jhow-jungle and sand.

PERGUNNAH PUCHLUK.

Pergunnah Puchluk is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Kuleeanpoor Kooaree, on the South by Pergunnahs Chowbareh and Andur, on the East by Pergunnah Bara, on the West by a detached portion of Pergunnah Chowbareh, and Pergunnah Suleympoor Mujhowlee, District Goruckpoor. Two detached portions of this Pergunnah are situate in Pergunnahs Kuleeanpoor Kooaree and in Andur; and a village of Pergunnah Andur is situated within this subdivision. The Jhuruhee and the Daha nuddees skirt this Pergunnah very nearly along the Western and Eastern boundaries respectively; and the latter nuddee is navigable during the rains for small boats of about two hundred maunds' tonnage. The road from Allygunj Sewan to Goruckpoor passes through this Pergunnah, taking Meergunj and Burragaon on its way, and there is another tolerable road leading *viâ* Huthooa to Burragaon. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar and Bullooa, and the productions are jowar, kodou, murooa, paddy, gram, wheat, barley, mussoor, sugarcane, poppy, indigo, ginger, turmeric and potatoes. Irrigation is partially practised, but only for poppy and vegetables, from kutcha wells by means of the lever and bucket. A Police Chokee is stationed at Bissumbhurpoor; but this Pergunnah is within the Police jurisdictions of Thannahs Allygunj Sewan and Burragaon. The villages of note are Huthooa and Dhunowtee, having large bazaars, and where markets are held twice a week. Huthooa is the residence of Muharajah Chutterdharee Sahee Buhadoor, *vide* remarks on Pergunnah Kuleeanpoor Kooaree.

The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards.

This Pergunnah is highly cultivated, and there is little or no waste, beyond rivers, roads, topes, sites, &c.; and is well populated.

PERGUNNAH BARA.

PERGUNNAH BARA is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Seepah, on the South by Pergunnahs Andur and Ball, on the East by Pergunnahs Burree and Dungsee, and on the West by Pergunnahs Andur and Puchluk. The Gundukkee nuddee skirts the Eastern boundary along Pergunnah Burree, and the Daha nuddee the Western boundary along Pergunnah Puchluk, the latter is navigable only during the rains for small boats of about two hundred maunds' tonnage. The roads from Chupra and Revilgunj to Allygunj Sewan and Gopalgunj pass through this Pergunnah, and are kept up in tolerable repair.

The soils and crops are precisely the same as those of Pergunnah Puchluk. Irrigation is partially practised from wells and ponds by means of the lever and bucket. The town of Allygunj Sewan is situated within this Pergunnah where there is a Moonsiff, as well as a Thannah station. It is noted for its large bazaar, and its manufactory of brazen and bell-metal vessels, and chintzes. There are bazaars likewise at the villages of Maharajgunj and Chowmookha. A village of Pergunnah Andur is situated within this subdivision. The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards. The state of population and extent of cultivation resemble those of Pergunnah Puchluk.

PERGUNNAH ANDUR.

PERGUNNAH ANDUR is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Puchluk and Bara, on the South by Pergunnahs Ball, Nurhun and Khurreed, District Ghazeepoor, with which the Gogra river forms a natural boundary, on the East by Pergunnahs Ball and Bara, and on the West by Pergunnah Chowbareh. A detached portion of Pergunnah Puchluk is situated within this subdivision, while three portions of Pergunnah Andur are situate respectively in Pergunnahs Ball, Bara and Puchluk.

The Daha or Soondee nuddee skirts this Pergunnah on its Eastern boundary, and is navigable during the rains for boats of about three hundred maunds' tonnage; and the Jhuruhee skirts the Western boundary opposite Pergunnah Chowbareh, and is navigable during the rains for small boats. The high road from Chupra to Goruckpoor and Ghazeepoor passes through this Pergunnah.

The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bullooa and Bhat, and the productions are exactly the same as those of Pergunnahs Bara and Puchluk. Irrigation is partially practised for poppy and vegetables, from wells, by means of levers and buckets. There is no Police Thannah situated within this Pergunnah, but it is within the Police jurisdictions of Thannahs Durowlee, Allygunj Sewan and Manghee. The villages of note are Andur Khas, Puteyjee and Khoojwa, having tolerable bazaars, and where markets are held twice a week. In Puteyjee is the shrine of Hurree Ram Burhm, where a fair is held twice a year in the months of Kooar and Cheyte.

The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards. The state of population and cultivation resemble precisely those of Pergunnahs Puchluk and Bara.

PERGUNNAH CHOWBAREH.

THERE are two distinct portions of this Pergunnah. The larger one is bounded on the North and on the West by Pergunnah Sidhwa Jobhenah, District Goruckpoor, on the South by the Gogra river, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnah Secunderpoor, District Azimgurh, and on the East by Pergunnahs Andur and Puchluk. The smaller portion is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Kuleeanpoor Kooaree, on the South and East by Pergunnah Puchluk, and on the West by Pergunnah Sidhwa Jobhenah, District Goruckpoor.

The Jhuruhee nuddee skirts the Eastern boundary along Pergunnah Andur, and the little Gunduck skirts the Western boundary, dividing this Pergunnah and Zillah Sarun from the Goruckpoor district. Both these nuddees are navigable during the rains; for small boats of two and three hundred maunds' tonnage. The soils and crops correspond with those of Pergunnah Andur. Irrigation is partially practised for poppy and vegetables, from wells and ponds by means of the lever and bucket. The villages of note are Durowlee, Goothnee and Myrwa. In the first-named, a Police Thannah and an indigo factory of that name are located; there is likewise a good bazaar, and markets are held twice a week. Another celebrated shrine of Hurree Ram Burhm is situated in the village of Myewa, where fairs are held twice during the year, in the months of Kooar and Cheyte. Goothnee has a large bazaar, and a market is held twice a week.

The high road from Chupra and Revilgunj to Ghazeepoor and Goruckpoor passes through this Pergunnah, and there is a ferry on the Gogra river on the road to Ghazeepoor. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah consist of 3,600, 4,225 and 5,625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated and highly cultivated, except to the South in the Deareh lands, where there are large tracts of high grass, jhow-jungle and sand.

W. Palmer, Military Orphan Press.

STATISTICS

OF

SIRCAR CHUMPARUN,

IN THE

DISTRICT OF SARUN,

BY

A. WYATT, ESQ.,

OFFICIATING REVENUE SURVEYOR.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF SIRCAR CHUMPARUN, DISTRICT SARUN.

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs.	No. of Estates by Survey.	Total Area by Survey in British Acres.			Total Area by Survey in Square Miles.	Government Jumma or Annual Land Rent.			Rate of Assessment per Acre on total Area.			Number of Houses as per Magistrate's Report.		
													Pucka.	Kutcha.	Total.
			Acres.	*R.*	*P.*		*Rupees.*	*As.*	*Pie.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*Pie.*			
	SIRCAR CHUMPARUN,	2666	2420078	3	10	3781.35	571248	6	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	$9\frac{3}{10}$	.....	.....	140399
	SIRCAR SARUN,	.....	.....	...	...	2612.65									
	Total Area of District,	.....	.....	...	...	6394.00									
1	Myhsee, ...	369	225940	3	26	353.03	110240	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	$9\frac{7}{10}$	.....	.....	25566
2	Bubra, ...	214	129596	0	16	202.49	62509	5	$3\frac{3}{4}$	0	7	$8\frac{6}{10}$	.....	.....	13020
3	Semrown, ...	117	123175	1	24	192 46	19810	8	$7\frac{3}{4}$	0	2	$6\frac{9}{10}$	.....	.....	12581
4	Mujhowa, ...	1492	1498449	0	38	2341.32	373137	13	1	0	3	$11\frac{8}{10}$	.....	.....	82293
	TUPPEHS.														
	1 Buhas,.....	129	150769	0	26	235.57	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	8677
	2 Bulthur, ...	31	35471	0	25	55.42	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1334
	3 Dooho Sooho,.....	46	36801	1	27	57.50	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1196
	4 Soogaon,.....	87	121828	2	15	190.36	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5294
	5 Bhubta, ...	7	7619	2	32	11.90	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	646
	6 Bulooa, ...	47	20701	0	12	32.34	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1310
	7 Chankee,.....	37	16749	2	08	26.17	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	894
	8 Deoraj.....	38	19155	3	32	29.93	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1281
	9 Gopala, ...	30	13746	1	0	21.48	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	658
	10 Goondowlee, ...	22	11404	2	08	17.82	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1515
	11 Sathee, ...	42	28194	2	0	44.05	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2177
	12 Chigwan Butsura,	181	181125	0	10	283.01	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	6323
	13 Manpoor Chowdund,	97	86861	3	08	135.72	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3451
	14 Dowlutta, ...	95	112114	2	35	175.18	.....	...	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	7316
	15 Owluha, ...	12	8858	3	17	13.84	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	416
	16 Jufurabad, ...	12	8562	3	17	13.38	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	416
	17 Mudhwul, ...	80	86790	2	38	135.61	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	7306
	18 Mando, ...	23	18980	1	19	29.66	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1816
	19 Belwa,.....	61	35505	0	08	55.47	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2975
	20 Sukhwa,.....	30	26265	0	05	41.04	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1539
	21 Sonewul,.....	61	55698	2	32	87.03	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	4245
	22 Hurna Tand, ...	17	12706	2	38	19.85	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	856
	23 Putjirwa,.....	107	133458	1	24	208.93	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	4285
	24 Khudda, ...	155	188274	2	14	294.19	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	16056
	25 Rajpoor Sohureea,	45	80805	1	08	126.26	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	311
	Total,.....	1492	1498449	0	38	2341.32	373137	13	1	0	3	$11\frac{8}{10}$	.....	.....	82293
	Raj Ramnuggur, ...	474	442917	0	26	692.05	5550	8	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$2\frac{4}{10}$	.....	.....	6939
	TUPPEHS.														
	1 Ramgeer, ...	202	123523	3	29	193.00	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3756
	2 Jumjowlee, ...	104	86206	2	24	134.70	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1048
	3 Chigwun and Dhoon,	168	233186	2	13	364.35	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2135
	Total,.....	474	442917	0	26	692.05	5550	8	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$2\frac{4}{10}$	.....	.....	6939

A. WYATT,

Officiating Revenue Surveyor.

NOTES

on

SIRCAR CHUMPARUN,

IN THE

DISTRICT OF SARUN.

[redacted] SIRCAR CHUMPARUN.

SIRCAR CHUMPARUN, or the Northern division of the Sarun District, is bounded on the North by the Nipaul Territory, on the South by Sircar Sarun and District Tirhoot, on the East by the Tirhoot District, and on the West partly by Raj Bootwul of Nipaul, with which the main stream of the Gunduck River forms a natural boundary, and by the Goruckpoor District. From Mullye, on the borders of Tirhoot, to a village called Aheera Siswa, on the verge of the great Saul forest in Ramnuggur, the Nipaul frontier is defined by ditches, which are now nearly filled up, except where rivers and streams form a natural boundary, and masonry pillars are erected at irregular distances along the whole of that frontier line, amounting in all to 69, but no figures or marks are cut on them. Some of these pillars have been destroyed by the encroachment of rivers and hill streams, since the Survey in 1845-46, and several of the wooden posts, put up intermediately by the Civil Superintendent in conjunction with the Nipaulese Commissioner during the adjustment of the boundary in 1845, have likewise been destroyed. The dilapidated state of the pillars and ditches has already been brought to the notice of the authorities, by the Civil Superintendent; and their repair, I conceive to be of the utmost importance, to prevent future litigations. From Mouzah Aheera Siswa, or the last pillar on the bank of the Goorasin Nuddee, the boundary runs in an almost direct line, through the Saul forest to Bickna Thoree, where a wooden post is put up on the summit of the Soomaysur range or the Thoree hill, at the foot of which flows the Kodyee Nuddee, and at its junction with the Chituha Nuddee, right below the Nipaulese Thannah, the two streams uniting assume the name of "Pundyee" River. On this line it was intended to put up fourteen wooden posts, pits had been dug for the purpose, and the posts prepared, but they were never erected; and several of these posts have since been washed away, or otherwise destroyed. From Bickna Thoree the boundary runs along the high unbroken or continuous range of the Soomaysur hills, overlooking the valley of Mauree and Chitamun of Nipaul, until it reaches the source of the Puchnud River, from whence the stream of the Puchnud, flowing South and then West to its junction with the Gunduck River at Trebenee, is the boundary between the two States.

Sircar Chumparun consists of five Pergunnahs with several Tuppehs or minor subdivisions, the areas of each of which are detailed in Tabular statements. Sircar Chumparun contains 2,666 estates or complete villages according to the Civil Superintendent's list, with a superficial area of 2,420,078¾ British statute acres or 3,781·35 square miles.

The Government jumma is very light, and the rate of assessment on the total area, including hills and forests, is only 3 annas 9$\frac{4}{10}$ pie per acre. The number of houses, per Police returns of the Magistrate, amounts to 140,399, and the population to 721,295 Hindoos, 140,152 Moosulmans, or 861,447 souls, giving an average of 6·13 per house, and 227·8 per square mile. But the Magistrate in furnishing this statement of the number of houses and population, expresses his doubts as to its accuracy; and considering the great paucity of inhabitants in the North-Western parts of Chumparun, I think we would arrive at a nearer approximation to the truth by assuming *three* individuals per house, which gives a population of 421,197, or an average of 111·38 souls per square mile.

The country to the South and East assimilates to the Sarun and Tirhoot Districts, and is an almost entire level. To the North and North-West, it gradually begins to undulate, and about Ramnuggur and Tuppeh Rajpoor Sohureea, it assumes a rugged appearance, as it advances towards the hills and forests. The lands are low and water close to the surface, and irrigation is not practised. The climate is moist, and particularly humid to the North-West, where pulmonic complaints, the intermittent and bilious remittent fevers are endemics, and the Goitre or bronchocele is very prevalent throughout Chumparun. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulsoondur and Buloora, and to the North, rich clay with several strata of decomposed vegetable matter.

The harvests are Bhadooee, Khureef and Rubbee; and the principal crops are paddy of various qualities, wheat, barley, poppy, indigo, urhur, maash, maize, vetches and pease, oil seeds, and a variety of edible roots. The staple are, however, rice, poppy and indigo. Saltpetre is manufactured in large quantities throughout the South and Eastern parts of Chumparun and shipped to Calcutta, and other nearer markets. The principal river is the Gunduck, which nearly skirts this subdivision to the South and South-West, and is navigable throughout the year for boats of 1,000 to 1,500 maunds' tonnage, and traffic is carried on to a great extent by means of this river, for the exports of rice, oil seeds, opium, indigo, &c.; and imports of salt, cotton and other goods, from the Eastward. The Gunduck is, however, a difficult river to navigate, owing to its narrow channel during the cold and hot seasons, and the terrific impetuosity of its current during the rains, when boats can with great difficulty pass up the rapid stream. There are besides the Bagmuttee, the Hurha or Sikrehna which assumes the name of Boor Gunduck or little Gunduck, as it reaches the Tirhoot District, the Lal Bukya, Khujooa, Teeur, Dhunowtee, with numerous tributaries which intersect this division.

There are regular ferries at the principal ghats on the high roads leading across the Gunduck, Bagmuttee and little Gunduck Rivers; the other rivers becoming fordable after the rains.

The principal roads which pass through Chumparun are from Chupra, Moozufferpoor and Patna, to Moteeharee, Soogowlee and Bettiah; from Bettiah to Goruckpoor *viâ* Buguha; from Bettiah *viâ* Ramnuggur to Trebenee and Nipaul; from Moteeharee to Mullye, and then to Nipaul, and the high road from Soogowlee to Katmandoo; besides numerous cart roads and bullock tracks which intersect this division.

Bettiah is the capital of Chumparun, where the Maharajah resides, and a Sub-Deputy Opium Agent has recently been stationed; and where there is likewise a Roman Catholic Priest located. Moteeharee is the Civil Station, where a Magistrate

and his Deputy, a Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, and a Subordinate Medical Officer are stationed, and there is likewise a Moonsiff's Kutcherry; Soogowlee is the Military Cantonments of a Corps of Irregular Cavalry. The other places of note are Myhsee, Mullye, Halo-Koaree, Shewhur, Ramnuggur, Buguha, Gobindgunj, Kisureea and Trebenee, where two fairs are annually held during the months of "Phagoon" and "Cheyte," where the Nipaulese assemble in large bodies, and the people from Goruckpoor, Azimgurh, Sarun and Chumparun, collect at the fairs to dispose of cloths, brazen vessels, &c., and they purchase knives, iron ores, iron vessels and drugs brought by the Nipaulese. There are several indigo and steam-engine sugar factories in Chumparun, situate chiefly to the East, adjoining Tirhoot, in Pergunnahs Myhsee and Bubra; the principal ones being Bara, Seerah or Seeraha, Pureywa, Rajpoor, Tetureea, Amooa, Jumooawan, Peepra, Toorkwulleea and Moteeharee; besides their outworks.

In Chumparun only, 88 villages have been measured by Khusrah, giving an area of 102,831 British acres or 160·67 square miles. The local beegah measure fluctuates from 7½ haths to 11 hath luggee, and consists of 5,625, 6,400, 6,944·4, 9,025, 11,025 and 12,100 square yards.

PERGUNNAH MYHSEE.

Pergunnah Myhsee is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Semrown, on the South by Pergunnahs Gudehsur and Bisareh, District Tirhoot, on the East by Pergunnah Bubra, and Pergunnahs Moorwah Kulun and Tureeanee, District Tirhoot, on the West by Pergunnah Mujhowa. A detached village formerly of this Pergunnah, named Dureeapoor, being entirely surrounded by the villages of the Tirhoot District, has been incorporated with Pergunnah Moorwah, District Tirhoot, since the introduction of the survey in this Pergunnah, at the recommendation of the Civil Superintendent, and the transfer has been confirmed under Government orders, dated the 13th February 1847, No. 13.

The principal rivers are the Bagmuttee and the little Gunduck or Boor Gunduck; the former skirts the Pergunnah on its Eastern boundary, and the latter part of the way on its Western boundary, and flows in a South-Easterly direction, partially intersecting this subdivision. These rivers are navigable throughout the year for boats of four and five hundred maunds' tonnage, but traffic is not carried on to any extent by water carriage. Several ferries are placed on both these rivers, on the high roads, and factory roads. The Khujooa and Bakya Nuddees intersect this subdivision, they are fordable, except during the height of the rains, when small ferries are temporarily placed by the villagers for crossing travellers. There are, moreover, several lakes called by the natives "*muns*," being old beds of rivers, which unite with the main streams during the rains and afford excellent fishing.

The principal roads are from Chuprah to Mullye *viâ* Shewhur in Pergunnah Bubra; from Moozufferpoor to Moteeharee and Soogowlee *viâ* Qusbeh Myhsee, and Bara and Peepra indigo factories; from Qusbeh Myhsee to Sahebgunj and Kurnowl, besides several excellent roads kept up in good repair by the Planters.

This Pergunnah is within the Police jurisdiction of Thannahs Dhaka, Kuleeanpoor and Musowrah; none of these Police Stations are located within this Pergunnah, but there is an out-post at Qusbeh Myhsee.

The villages of note are Qusbeh Myhsee or the town of Myhsee, now nearly in ruins, where a Moonsiff was formerly stationed, and a market is daily held. The villages of Joogwulleea, Asa Chupra-oorf Choorma, Putâhee, Surya Gopal, Kore-Pukree and Bhun-

dar, where markets are held once and twice a week. The Pureywa indigo and steam-engine sugar factory, and the well known Bara, and Seerah or Seeraha indigo factories, with their outworks, the Tetureea, Rajpoor and Putâhee indigo factories, are all situate in this Pergunnah. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, and Bulooa. The harvest Bhadooee, Khureef and Rubbee; and principal crops are paddy, mukka, wheat, barley, musoor, sugar-cane, poppy, indigo, potatoes and soothnee, vegetables and tobacco. Irrigation is not practised except in dry seasons, for poppy and vegetables sown near the village sites. This Pergunnah is highly cultivated, and about four-fifths may be assumed as under tillage: there are no large tracks of waste, jungle or grass; but there are extensive mango groves; and it is well populated. The climate is salubrious, but moist, partaking of the temperature of Tirhoot. The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards.

PERGUNNAH BUBRA.

Pergunnah Bubra is bounded on the North by the Nipaul Territory, where the boundary line is clearly defined by a ditch and masonry pillars except where the Kutore Nuddee forms a natural boundary between the two States; on the South partly by Pergunnah Myhsee, and partly by the Tirhoot District, which likewise bounds it on the East, and on the West by Pergunnahs Semrown and Myhsee. The only river worth noticing is the Bagmuttee, which once formed a natural boundary with the Nipaul Territory for a very short distance; but owing to the changes of the river and frequent disputes arising therefrom between the Nipaulese and British ryots, the main stream no longer forms the boundary, but in concurrence with the Commissioners appointed by the "Durbar" in the year 1845, a straight line of boundary has been formed by the Civil Superintendent, as described in the map of Bubra from post No. 3 to No. 4 with other leading posts to them, numbered 1 to 5, two of which have since been converted into pucka pillars. The Bagmuttee is navigable throughout the year for small boats of 2 or 300 maunds' tonnage, and has ferries at all the ghats along the high and village roads. It traverses through this subdivision and then turns to its South-Western borders, dividing it from Pergunnah Myhsee. There are besides the Lal Bukya Nuddee which skirts this Pergunnah adjoining Pergunnah Semrown, and several Nullahs and streams, being chiefly old beds of the Bagmuttee, some of which are running streams throughout the year, while others are stagnant except during the rains. These abound with fish of the finest description, and are rented out by the landholders to fishermen.

The principal roads which pass through this Pergunnah are from Qusbeh Myhsee to Katmandoo *viâ* Mullye, from Mullye to Moozufferpoor in the South-East and to Bhowrwa, in the West, the latter being known as the "Government boundary road," but is much neglected; besides factory roads, which are kept up in good repair by the Planters. There are moreover several tolerable cart roads which intersect this Pergunnah, and which are much frequented by native dealers in conveying grain, cotton, &c., to the different markets and marts within this subdivision.

This Pergunnah is within the Police jurisdiction of Thannah Musowrah, a village of that name situate in Pergunnah Bubra, and there are two out-posts in the villages of Ukhta, and in Mullye. The places of note are Shewhur and Mullye, the former is the residence of the Rajah, who at one time held almost exclusive possession of this Pergunnah, and the adjoining ones of Myhsee and Semrown, but he is now comparatively straightened in circumstances, having sold the better portion of his landed property for the liquidation of

heavy debts contracted in carrying on lawsuits: the Rajah is nevertheless much respected by his contemporaries residing in his neighbourhood, and the adjacent districts, and has a sufficient income from the wreck of his domains to keep up a shew of dignity, with a tolerable train of elephants and horses, &c. Mullye, or, better known among the natives as, "Halokooaree," is the station of the old Chumparun Light Infantry Battalion, and where the marks of a Military Cantonment are quite fresh,—several of the Officers' bungalows are still in good condition, while others are falling into decay. The beautifully laid out drives about the late Cantonments, and the appearance of the village and its inhabitants, present a degree of cheerfulness even in the midst of desertion. The climate of Mullye is salubrious for Europeans, but it is considered too damp for natives of the Southern and South-Western districts; though judging from the appearance of the residents of Mullye, I should suppose the place to be healthy for all classes of natives. The location of British Troops at Mullye afforded, on the frontier, a safeguard from the depredations of the Nipaulese to the native merchants and dealers, hence it became the grand emporium for every description of grain, cotton and cloths, grain being imported in large quantities, from the Nipaul Terraee, and cotton and cloths exported and sold to the Nipaulese. The other villages of note are Ukhta, Muksoodpoor, Kurureea, Umwa Kulan, and Mudhoohun Juddoo-oorf-Doomree, where markets are held once or twice weekly. The indigo and steam-engine sugar factories of Amooa, or Umooa, Jumooawan, and Bhokhuruha are situated within this Pergunnah in villages of those names, and there is a saltpetre manufactory in Mullye, besides a few European resident dealers in grain, seeds, horns, hides, &c.

The soils are Dorus, Muttyar and Bulooa; harvests are Bhadooee, Khureef and Rubbee, and principal crops are paddy, grain, wheat, barley, mussoor, soothnee, vegetables, chillies, tobacco, indigo and poppy. Irrigation is not practised. This Pergunnah is highly cultivated, and about four-fifths of the land is under tillage. It is well populated, and the inhabitants are in a flourishing state, and contented with the low rate of assessment.

This Pergunnah likewise assimilates to the Tirhoot climate, and in fact the Planters residing here are known as the North-West Tirhoot Planters.

The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards.

PERGUNNAH SEMROWN.

Pergunnah Semrown is bounded on the North by the Nipaul Territory, where the boundary line is defined for the most part by a ditch and masonry pillars, except where the Jumnee Nuddee, and old beds of streams called "Nassees," form a natural boundary, and partly where the Southern banks of the ruins of Fort Semrown, separates this subdivision from Nipaul. In this place the boundary line runs between the inner and outer walls or banks now in ruins, and covered with brushwood, but the line of demarcation is perfectly clear and discernible. On the South it is bounded by Pergunnahs Myhsee and Mujhowa, on the East by Pergunnah Bubra, with which the Lall Bukya forms a natural boundary, and on the West by Pergunnah Mujhowa, divided by the Teeur and Boor Gunduck Rivers.

The principal rivers are the Lal Bukya, Teeur and Boor Gunduck, which skirts this Pergunnah; and these are navigable for small boats of 2 and 300 maunds' tonnage, and there are ferries stationed at the several ghats along the principal roads. There are besides numerous minor streams and Nullahs which intersect this Pergunnah.

The high roads passing through this Pergunnah are from Myhsee to Mullye *viâ* Dhaka Thannah, from Moozufferpoor to Nipaul *viâ* Kotewa-oorf Ghora Suhun on the frontier, where a Police Chowkey is stationed, and from Mullye to Bhowrwa, being the

Government boundary road; besides several tolerable cart roads. This Pergunnah is within the Police jurisdiction of Thannah Dhaka, stationed in the village of that name.

The villages of note are Dhaka, Bijbunee, Dhunookee, Burhurwa and Khundturee, where markets are held twice a week; and there is a steam-engine sugar factory in the village of Meerpoor.

The soils are Muttyar, Dorus and Buloora; harvests are Bhadooee, Khureef and Rubbee; the principal crops are paddy, wheat, barley, gram, mussoor, poppy, potatoes and vegetables. Irrigation is not practised. The state of cultivation, population and climate are precisely similar to that of Pergunnah Bubra.

The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards.

PERGUNNAH MUJHOWA.

Pergunnah Mujhowa, formerly included the Ramnuggur Illaquah, but for the sake of distinction, and owing to the two divisions having independent proprietors and separate boundaries, the Ramnuggur Illaquah has been termed "Raj Ramnuggur" in the survey maps and statements, and the Bettiah Rajah's possessions, including a few other petty proprietors, called "Pergunnah Mujhowa." Pergunnah Mujhowa thus constituted, is bounded on the North by the Nipaul Territory, extending from the Teeur Nuddee in the North-East, on the borders of Pergunnah Semrown, to the Ooriah Nuddee, where it reaches the borders of Raj Ramnuggur. Over this line of country, the frontier is well defined by a ditch and masonry pillars, except where rivulets and streams form a natural boundary; from the Ooriah Nuddee, Pergunnah Mujhowa proceeds in a North-Western direction along the borders of Raj Ramnuggur, until it reaches the "Isthan Baloo Thapa" (the rude shrine of a Nipaulese, situate on the brow of the South-Western verge of the Doon Hills) and the Puchnud River, from thence Westward, as far as Trebenee ghat on the Gunduck River. The Puchnud River forms a natural boundary between Pergunnah Mujhowa and the Nipaul Territory. It is bounded on the South by Pergunnahs Kuleeanpoor, Kooaree, Seepah, Dungsee and Murhul of Sircar Sarun, and Pergunnah Sidhwa Johenah, District Goruckpoor; on the East by Pergunnahs Myhsee and Semrown, and Pergunnah Gudehsur, District Tirhoot; and on the West by Pergunnah Sidhwa Johenah and Tilpoorah, District Goruckpoor, and by Raj Bootwul of the Nipaul Territory, with which the Gunduck River forms a natural boundary. This immense Pergunnah of Mujhowa is divided into 25 "Tuppehs" or local subdivisions, as detailed with their respective areas, &c., by survey, in the Tabular Statement. The Gunduck River skirts this Pergunnah on almost the whole of its Southern and North-Western boundary. It is navigable throughout the year for boats of 1,000 to 1,500 maunds' tonnage, but it is a difficult river to navigate during the dry season, when boats can pass only along the main channel which is narrow and in several places merely wide enough to admit one boat to pass with safety; and during the rains it becomes a perfect torrent. The numerous *Snaigs* which abound in this river, oblige the navigators to be very careful in steering and rowing their boats. Accidents are of common occurrence, and destruction of boats and cargo the consequence, by their striking against these hidden clumps, and branches of trees in the river. The larger description of boats are seldom taken up higher than Buguha. There are numerous ferries on this river, but the principal ones are at the well known ghats of Kesureea, Sungrampoor, Gobindgunj, Buryarpoor or Teagrahee ghat; at Buguha, Bhoal Ghat, and Trebenee, superior "*Suckwa*" or "*Saul*" timber, cut from the forests of Rajpoor Sohureea and Ramnuggur, is floated down the Gunduck to Hadjeepoor,

Sonepoor and Patna, and large rafts of wood for fuel are brought for sale by this river to the different adjacent stations and towns. The Gunduck is the principal river by which grain of every description, indigo, sugar, oil seeds, &c. &c., are exported from Chumparun; and salt, tobacco, coarse rice, cotton, English cloths and chintzes, &c., are imported from the Eastward.

The Sikrehna River, which flows under Soogowlee, and assumes the name of Boor Gunduck or little Gunduck, when it approaches the borders of Tirhoot, is likewise navigable part of the way throughout the year, for boats of from 300 to 500 maunds' tonnage. It takes its source from the foot of the Soomeysur range of hills in Ramnuggur, and is known there and in the Western parts of Pergunnah Mujhowa as the "Hurha River," but it is not navigable much beyond Soogowlee. There are besides the Teeur, Sumohtee, Dhunowtee, Pundyee, Muneearee, Belowr, Ujwan and Dingree Nuddees, besides secondary streams which intersect this Pergunnah and become perfect torrents during the rains, but are generally fordable during the dry season; as likewise numerous Nullahs and Nuddees, and "Muns" or lakes, the latter being chiefly old deserted beds of rivers.

The principal roads which pass through this Pergunnah are from Chuprah *viâ* Gobindgunj on the Gunduck to Bettiah, Soogowlee, and Moteeharee, from Moozufferpoor *viâ* Myhsee, to Moteeharee, Soogowlee, Bettiah, Buguha and Goruckpoor, from Mullye to Moteeharee and Soogowlee, from Kesureea *viâ* Sungrampoor and Gobindgunj to Bettiah; from Soogowlee to Katmandoo, being the principal road to Nipaul; from Bettiah to Ramnuggur, and from thence to Trebenee, from Bettiah *viâ* Buguha to Trebenee, the Government boundary road from Mullye, along the frontier to Bhowrwa on the Ooriah Nuddee, and from thence skirting the Ooriah to Aheera Siswa in Ramnuggur to the pass over the Soomaysur at Bikna Thoree by the bed of the Pundyee River to the Nipaul Terraee; besides numerous village roads and cart tracks. There are bridges and ferries at the several rivers over which the principal roads pass, the ferries being discontinued on the close of the rains except those on the Gunduck River. The town of Bettiah is the chief place of importance. It is the seat of the Maharajah of Bettiah, the landed proprietor almost exclusively of the whole of Pergunnah Mujhowa. His palace is the finest building at Bettiah, and its lofty, handsome domes and minarets, and his gilded high Shewalah, or Pagoda, built entirely of Chunar stone, situate a short distance to the East of the palace, are visible from a great distance. There is, moreover, a Roman Catholic Church in the town of Bettiah, and there are many native converts to the Romish creed, who reside in its vicinity on a piece of land, a grant, in perpetuity, to the Catholic Priest, given by the ancestors of the present Maharajah.

The village of Choohurree, situate about three miles North of Bettiah, is likewise in farm by the Priest, and the inhabitants are entirely native Christians, some of whom cultivate the land, but the principal portion of the native Christians are brought up as carters or handy-craftsmen. They excel in the manufacture of straw and bamboo mats, baskets and large and small bamboo ribbed "chattahs," covered with colored wax cloth, which meet with ready purchasers at Bettiah, Moozufferpoor, Chuprah and Patna, both for private use, as well as for exportation to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. A Sub-Deputy Opium Agent has recently been stationed at Bettiah, the Chumparun division being found too extensive for the control of the Officer in that branch of the service. There are several minor native agency houses in Bettiah, and trade is carried on by the native merchants in grain, sugar, cloths, &c.

The next places of importance are Moteeharee, the civil station of Chumparun, where a Magistrate and his Deputy, a Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, a Subordinate Medical Officer, and a Moonsiff are stationed; and Soogowlee, the military station, occupied by a Corps of Irregular Cavalry. The climate of Moteeharee and Soogowlee is considered salubrious,

the moisture in the atmosphere being very agreeable to the European constitution. The water, however, is inferior, and of a tendency to excite the glands of the neck, and cause Goitre or bronchocele, a very prevalent complaint throughout Chumparun.

The villages of note are Buguha, Gobindgunj, Sungrampoor and Kesureea on the Gunduck River, where there are large bazaars, and markets are held twice a week; and Rutwul in Tuppeh Manpoor, Chowdund, Jugdeespoor in Tuppeh Khudda, Dhekuha and Soorujpoor, in Tuppeh Mudwul, Sukhwa Khas, Muchurgawan in Tuppeh Putjirwa, Loheeyar in Tuppeh Soogaon, Nurkuteea in Tuppeh Buhas, Singarpoor in Tuppeh Gopala. Koondowlee in Tuppeh Gondowlee, Urrey-Raj in Tuppeh Hurna Tand, where there is a high Shewalah, and a fair is annually held in the month of "Phagoon." Lowreea Bazaar, in Tuppeh Bulooa, where there is a "*Lowr*" or stone pillar, with a carved lion's head on its surface, and well known as one of "Bheem Seyn's Lâthees." In this village of Lowreea is to be seen, on the banks of the Sikrehna River, the ruins of an ancient fort called "Nownidh Gurh," which is visible from a great distance, and has the appearance of low hills. There are nine mud embankments, running North and South, and seven running East and West, with marks of brick and mud bastions; these are overgrown with thick high jungle. The villages of Seeta Koond and Bedee-bun in Tuppeh Mando, likewise deserve notice on account of the deep veneration with which the Hindoos visit the celebrated excavated tank, and a pukka reservoir and Shewalahs situated within a short distance of each other.

It is said to be the place of the nuptial of "Ram Chunder," the 7th Mythological Hindoo incarnation, and the conqueror of "*Lanka*" with "*Seeta*," the daughter of Rajah Junuk of Junukpoor, in the Nipaul Terraee. In all the villages above noted, there are bazaars, and markets are held once or twice a week. In Tuppeh Rajpoor Sohureea, on the borders of the Saul forest, is to be seen the ruins of the "*Bawun Gurhee*," or ancient remains of 52 forts. This place is well worth the researches of the antiquarian. It is said to have been the residence of Rajah "*Burrah*," who is supposed to have been contemporary with the Rajahs of Semrown Gurh and Nownidh Gurh, of Lowreea Bazaar. From the appearance of the country, and the immense forest round the "Bawun Gurhee," we would suppose that Rajah Burrah must have built his fortress in the wilds of Rajpoor Sohureea, as a retreat for himself and his followers from the invasions or depredations of his more powerful neighbours of Semrown and Lowreea to the South-East, and the hill tribes of Nipaul and Bootwul to the North and North-West. The remains of mud walls or embankments, and traces of brick walls here and there, are to be clearly seen. There are several tanks and pukka wells within these walls, which clearly denote that this place, now surrounded by thick forest, was once inhabited by a large body of men.

In addition to the sudder Thannah at Moteeharee, there are Police Thannahs at Bettiah, Buguha, Kuleeanpoor, and Gobindgunj; and Police Chowkies are stationed at Jugdeespoor in Tuppeh Khudda, at Rutwul in Tuppeh Manpoor Chowdund, at Deeboogunj, Ruksowl, and Soogowlee in Tuppeh Soogaon, at Kesureea in Tuppeh Dowlutta, and at Toleh Kookoorbhooka. The following indigo factories are situated in this Pergunnah, viz., Peepra indigo factory in Tuppeh Belwa, with its outwork in Dynee Muth in Tuppeh Belwa; Tookwalleea indigo factory in Tuppeh Mudhwul; Moteeharee indigo and steam-engine sugar factory in Tuppeh Mudhwul; Burhurwa and Poochureea indigo factories in Tuppeh Dowlutta, being outworks of the Moteeharee concern; Soogaon indigo factory to the South of Soogowlee; and Choruhee indigo factory in Mowzah Buldeeha of Tuppeh Manpoor Chowdund, which has been shut up for some years. There are besides two bungalows and sugar godowns now in ruins near Buguha.

Soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulsoondur and Bulooa; and harvests are Bhadooee, Khureef and Rubbee. Principal crops are paddy, kodou, joar, maash, teel, koorthee, barley, wheat,

grain, sugar-cane, poppy, indigo, mussoor, potatoes, roots, &c. Irrigation is not practised. The Eastern portion of this Pergunnah, adjoining Pergunnahs Myhsee and Semrown, is the most productive and well populated. A line might be drawn from the junction of Goruckpoor, Sarun and Chumparun, to Bettiah, and from thence to the trijunction of Ramnuggur, Mujhowa, and Nipaul on the Ooriah Nuddee. To the East of this line the country partakes of the soil and climate of Myhsee and Tirhoot, where indigo and poppy are grown in great abundance, and the soil is rich and capable of producing almost every description of crops. There are small tracts of low jungle here and there, along the banks of rivulets and streams, except in Tuppeh Dooho Sooho, where there are larger tracts of low jungle adjoining the Nipaul Territory, and plots of high grass jungle are to be seen interspersed throughout these minor subdivisions of Mujhowa. The country to the West and North-West of Bettiah is not so well cultivated, nor so populous, as the Eastern parts of Mujhowa; and in Tuppehs Chigwan Butsura and Manpoor Chowdund, about one-third of the land is waste and unproductive. The Northern portion adjoining Raj Ramnuggur is chiefly covered with high grass, which is cut and conveyed to Bettiah, Soogowlee, &c., for thatching, and otherwise appropriated for grazing cattle; and the Southern parts of these Tuppehs, on the right bank of the Gunduck River, are chiefly waste, being covered with large patches of "Jhow" and reed jungle, and the mimosa catechu, from which large quantities of catechu is made and sold at Bettiah, Goruckpoor, Patna, &c. The central portion of these two Tuppehs, about Buguha however, is under a high state of cultivation, and is densely populated. In these parts, sugar-cane is grown in great abundance, and may be considered the staple production of this part of the country. The soil of these two Tuppehs are peculiar, the Southern portion of the country partakes of sand and slight coatings of clay, brought on by the inundations of the Gunduck, the central portion is a rich Dorus or admixture of mould and sand, and the Northern part consists of Bulsoondur and Buloua. Tuppeh Rajpoor Sohureea partakes of the Ramnuggur soil and climate. It is very thinly populated, and in scattered portions, by the "*Tharoo*" Raee, and about one-fourth of the area may be assumed as under tillage; one-fourth being waste, and grass; and about half its area covered with thick Saul forest. The country West and North-West of Bettiah is insalubrious, the intermittent fever in its worst form, being the endemic complaint, which commits fearful ravages amongst the inhabitants, on the breaking up of the rains, and the early part of the cold season.

In Pergunnah Mujhowa is to be seen along the borders of Tuppehs Buhas and Bulthur, a large swamp, called "*Bhâs*" by the natives, a regular bog where, during the greater portion of the year, that part of the country is impassable by human beings, as well as by animals. Yet this land produces superior rice, the seed being thrown in the mire by means of canoes, and the crop cut during the cold season by the villagers on canoes, which are propelled by paddles or light oars. This tract of country becomes hardened during the hot season, when water oozes out of the surface and runs off into neighbouring streams, and at that time, travellers can walk over the better portion of the swamp with safety, taking the precaution however of feeling their way by means of sticks and bamboos as they advance, from fear of suddenly coming upon unsafe ground and being swallowed up in the bog. This Pergunnah of Mujhowa at the time of the perpetual settlement was chiefly waste; the Northern parts were covered with forest which are now inhabited, and under beautiful cultivation.

There is a great paucity of inhabitants in the North and North-Western parts, and the rate of assessment between the zemindar and cultivator is low, when compared with the neighbouring Pergunnahs.

The beegahs in this Pergunnah consist of 5,625, 6,400, 6,944.4, 9,025, 11,025 and 12,100 square yards.

RAJ RAMNUGGUR.

RAJ RAMNUGGUR is bounded on the North by the Nipaul Territory, the high Soomaysur range of hills being the acknowledged line of demarcation between the two States, on the South, and South-West by Pergunnah Mujhowa, on the East by the Nipaul Territory, with which the old bed of the Ooriah Nuddee forms a natural boundary up to Aheera Siswa, on the borders of the great Saul forest, along which line, or on the right bank of the Ooriah Nuddee, several pukka masonry pillars exist; and from Aheera Siswa to Bickna Thorce where a wooden post was put up on the Soomaysur range of hills by the boundary Commissioners in 1845,—the boundary runs in a straight line.

Fourteen pits had been dug along this line for the erection of wooden posts, to serve as landmarks between the two States; but unfortunately these posts were never put up, and several of them which were laying on the ground at the time of survey in 1845-46, have since been washed away, or otherwise destroyed; the boundary line however can always be easily ascertained by simply burning the grass, which grows up annually along the cut line. On the North-West, the Puchnud River forms a natural boundary with Nipaul, (*i. e.*,) from the source of the Puchnud, to *Chooreea Toleh* below the "Isthan Baboo Thapa." This Raj or Thalooka is subdivided into three Tuppehs, viz., Ramgeer, Jumhowlee and Chigwan, including the Doon valley.

The Southern portion of Ramgeer is tolerably salubrious and is pretty fairly cultivated and populated. Tuppeh Jumhowlee is the next, and Chigwan or the Western subdivision is both unhealthy, and is very scanty in its inhabitants, and poorly cultivated. In Ramgeer one-tenth of the area may be reckoned under the head of forest hills and low jungle; in Jumhowlee about half and half, and in Chigwan one-third of the area by survey can alone be classed under the head of cultivated and culturable; one-third being forest and hills, and one-third waste, high grass and brushwood. The climate of Raj Ramnuggur is notorious for its insalubrity, the intermittent and bilious remittent fevers of the worst type being endemics in these places. The only times of the year that a person can proceed into these wilds, are the months of January, February and early part of March. The "*Owl*," or jungly fever, assuming the very worst type of the typhus, is very prevalent during the hot and rainy months, except to the aborigines of the forest, who have become acclimated, like the "*Owleeas*," who traverse the road through the Nipaul Terraee, at all times and seasons.

The fort of Soomaysur, however, now in ruins, and the open table land about it, would make an excellent sanitarium, the height of the fort above the lowland being above the reach of malaria. A good road over the present difficult pass might easily be made with some expense, from Goburdhunna and Jaree Panee, and a dâk communication established from Soogowlee to the fort *viâ* Bettiah and Ramnuggur.

The principal river in Raj Ramnuggur is the Hurha, which takes its rise from the Soomaysur range North of Mouzah Gurdee in the Doon, and assumes the name of Sikrehna in Pergunnah Mujhowa, and of Boor Gunduck, or little Gunduck, as it reaches the Tirhoot District. This river is not navigable however up in these parts, and the numerous minor rivers and streams which are tributaries to it, render the "Hurha" a perfect torrent during

the rains, but in the dry season it is generally fordable. The next river to the Hurha is the Pundyee which takes that name at Bikna Thoree, at the junction of the two hill streams, viz., Chituha and Koodyee, these two take their source in the Nipaul Territory and divide the Soomaysur range at Bikna Thoree. There is an easy and excellent pass at this place [illegible] "Deo-ghat" of Nipaul, and by this route the British Army passed over the [illegible] and encountered the Nipaulese during the Goorkha war in 1814-15. [illegible] stationed at the junction of these two streams near Bickna [illegible] the Dorum, Doongyee, Musan Dingree, Kapun, Bulooee or [illegible] numerous rivulets and streams which intersect Raj Ram- [illegible] cted in the Puchnud, Hurha, Bulooee or Dhar, Uchooee and [illegible] commencement and termination of the rains, just above the low range, and [illegible] nd and third ranges of the Soomaysur hills. The high or boundary range being a complete barrier to any water flowing to its South, it is evident that the gold dust is washed by the rivers, out of the second or third ridges, within the British Territories, and from the peculiar formation of these hills, which here become more rugged and fearfully precipitous, with light and scattered jungle about them, I am led to conclude that veins of gold may be discovered within these hills, which would amply compensate the Government, for deputing a Geologist and Mineralogist to carry on his researches through this very interesting part of Chumparun, viz., the Doon valley.

It is alleged that several thousands of rupees worth of gold dust used to be collected during the reign of the former Rajah of Ramnuggur: the amount now realized by the Government farmer is very considerably below what is above stated, but this is supposed to arise from the paucity of the tribe who wash for gold, several families of them who formerly resided in these wilds, and made a regular trade of washing for gold dust, having deserted from over-taxation. The inhabitants are chiefly "*Tharoos*," a wild race, evidently descendants of Tartars who inhabit the Northern parts of Ramnuggur. To the South and South-East however, there are a few villages inhabited by country tribes of Hindoos and Mahommedans. The "*Tharoos*" pay but a slight revenue in proportion to the extent of their cultivation; but they are an honest sort of people, and are proverbial in the regularity of their payments of the Government "*Kists*." The belt of forest to the North of Ramnuggur contains very valuable timber,—the Saul or Sukhwa timber, of superior quality and length, is found in these parts, and annually felled and exported by the Gunduck River, to Hadjeepoor, Patna and other towns and stations. The high grass jungle is seen in extensive plots, covering hundreds of acres of land. This grass is used for thatching, and all the grass to the Southward is generally sold for 3 annas to 4 annas per cart load; the purchasers meeting the expense and trouble of cutting, but the greater portion of the high grass (owing to the difficulty of procuring carriage and the great distance from any city or place of note) is burnt annually by herdsmen, to admit of the new shoots springing up for grazing of cattle. Bullocks, cows and buffaloes go in extensive herds to Ramnuggur from the plains of Sarun and Chumparun, and from the Eastern parts of the Goruckpoor district. The charge of 3 annas per head for bullocks, 4 annas for buffaloes, and 5 rupees per 100 cows, is levied per season, which the herdsmen pay readily for the beautiful and nourishing pasturage which Ramnuggur affords.

The whole of Raj Ramnuggur is under the Police jurisdiction named "Thannah Bunjureea," and lately stationed at the village of *Burbeero*, Tuppeh Deoraj, Pergunnah Mujhowa, the climate of Bunjureea being found highly insalubrious and a number of casualties having occurred there among the Police Officers. There is, moreover, a Police Chowkee at Ramnuggur *Khas*.

The chief village of importance is Ramnuggur, which is the residence of the Rajah of this subdivision; the climate of which is notorious for insalubrity and the inhabitants have deserted to about one-fourth of what they were years ago. The Rajah's dwelling-house is the only pukka place at Ramnuggur, but is now almost in ruins, owing to the distress and difficulties which the two collateral branches of the family have brought on themselves by lawsuits in the Civil Courts, and the "Illaquah," being under the Court of Wards. There is a tolerable bazaar at Ramnuggur, and a market is daily held. There are moreover the villages of Myna Tand, Sendooreea, Bhusooraree, (where the Government farmer of Ramnuggur, resides) Singarpoor, Balaspoor [illegible] which are well populated for these wilds. They have no bazaar [illegible] them, and the inhabitants of these parts resort to the markets he[illegible] Bazaar, Mutheea and Hurna Tand, in Pergunnah Mujhowa, for sup[illegible] such articles as they may require.

The principal roads are from Bettiah *viâ* Bhowrwa and Aheera [illegible] along the Ooriah Nuddee, by the "Bikna Thoree" Pass, over the Soomaysur range into Deoghat and the Nipaul Territory, from Bhusooraree to Ramnuggur, Bettiah to Ramnuggur *viâ* Lowreea Bazaar, Ramnuggur to Nipaul *viâ* Mahajogin, and pass over the Soomaysur range, and Ramnuggur to Trebenee. There is likewise a good cart road from Aheera Siswa to Gurdee in the Doon, besides much frequented footpaths and passes over the Soomaysur, at fort Soomaysur, the Hurha, and the Kapun Rivers.

Soils are Muttyar, Dorus and Bulooa, and in the Doon valley and foot of the hills, a rich mould with several strata of fine decomposed vegetable matter. Harvests are Bhudooee, Khureef and Rubbee; and the principal crops are paddy of various qualities and descriptions, barley, peas, oil seeds, mussoor and a little urhur and tobacco. The productions gradually decrease in quantity and quality. From the South-Eastern borders of Raj Ramnuggur, to the North and North-West, great difficulty is experienced in preserving the crops from wild animals, numerous herds of wild elephants coming in during the rains, and early in the cold season, to eat up the paddy cultivation, and the deer proving very destructive to the Rubbee crops,—elephants are decoyed in the woods of Ramnuggur by means of rope loops and nooses put round by trained elephants, but very few of these sagacious animals have been captured within the last few years. Irrigation is never practised; and there are few pukka wells to be seen throughout this subdivision, water being plentiful from the numerous streams and watercourses which abound.

The beegah in use in this subdivision consists of 11,025 square yards.

The soil of Raj Ramnuggur is very rich and productive, but owing to the unhealthiness of the climate and the consequent paucity of inhabitants, joined to the depredations committed by wild animals on the crops, the Northern portions of Ramnuggur, and especially the Doon valley, are but partially cultivated, and very thinly inhabited.

W. Palmer, Military Orphan Press.